

Poetry.

Prayer, Sweet Prayer.

By Miss Ann Linton, of Moira, Ireland.
 Air: Sweet Home.
 When from the bosom by sorrow care,
 Be it ever so simple, there's nothing like prayer;
 It comes, soothes, softens, subdues, yet sustains,
 Gives vigor to hope, and puts passion in chains.
 Prayer, prayer; O, sweet prayer,
 Be it ever so simple, there's nothing like prayer.

When from the friends we hold dearest we part,
 What fond recollections still cling to the heart,
 Past converse, past scenes, past enjoyments are there,
 Oh how heartily pleasing till followed by prayer.
 Prayer, prayer; O, sweet prayer,
 Be it ever so simple, there's nothing like prayer.

When pleasure would woo us from piety's arms,
 The siren sings sweetly, or softly charms,
 We listen, love, loiter, are caught in the snare,
 But looking to Jesus we conquer by prayer.
 Prayer, prayer; O, sweet prayer,
 Be it ever so simple, there's nothing like prayer.

While strangers to prayer, we are strangers to bliss,
 Heaven pours its full streams thro' no medium but this;
 And till we the seraph's full ecstasy share,
 Our calice of joy must be guided by prayer.
 Prayer, prayer; O, sweet prayer,
 Be it ever so simple, there's nothing like prayer.

Winter and Spring.

By HANNAH F. GOULD.

'Adieu,' Father Winter said
 To the world when white with cold;
 With his old white wig half off his head,
 As if never made to fit it.

'Adieu!' I'm going to the rocks and caves,
 To leave all here behind me;
 Or perhaps I shall sink in the northern waves
 So deep that none can find me!

'Good luck! good luck to your hoary locks,'
 Said the gay young Spring advancing,
 Go take your nap mid the caves and rocks,
 While I'er the earth am dancing.

'There is not a spot where your foot has trod,
 You hard, old clumsy fellow,
 Not a hill or a single sod,
 But I have got to mellow.'

'And I shall spread them o'er with grass,
 That will look so fresh and cheering;
 None will regret that they let you pass
 Far out of sight and hearing.'

The fountains that you lock up so tight,
 When I shall give them a sunning,
 Will sparkle and play in my gladdening light,
 And the brooks will set a running.

I'll speak in the ground to the hidden root,
 Where you have kept it sleeping;
 And bid it send up the tender shoot,
 And set the wild vine creeping.

The boughs that you caked all o'er with ice,
 Till 't was chilling even to behold them,
 I shall stick them all round with buds so nice,
 My breath alone can unfold them.

'And when the tree is in blossoms dressed,
 The bird with her songs so merry,
 Will come on its limbs to build her nest
 By the sign of the future cherry.'

'The air and the earth by their joyfulness,
 Shall show the good I am doing,
 And the skies beam down with their smiles to
 bless
 The course that I'm pursuing.'

Said Winter, then, 'I would have you learn,
 By me, my gay new comer,
 To push off, now, when it comes your turn,
 And yield your place to Summer.'

Agricultural.

'What should a Farmer be?'

An important query this, and one that deserves to be well pondered. We answer it thus:

A Farmer should be Industrious.—In no department of life, without industry, can any thing valuable or important be achieved. There is such a thing as an idle farmer, 'true it is, and pity 'tis true' but an idle, successful farmer, is something the world has not yet seen. No where is persevering industry more indispensable than on the farm, and no where is well directed labor better rewarded.

When we say the farmer should be industrious, we do not mean he should be a slave. There is, among some farmers, perhaps a majority at the present time, a feverish anxiety to become rich, a disposition to go ahead which renders rest impossible, and hardly allows time to eat or sleep—such men are subject to a task-master of the most imperious character, and one from which they should make no delay in freeing themselves. The farmer can have, and he who manages his affairs well, will always have his hours of relaxation—hours to spend with friends and hours to devote to the improvement of his mind. The way to ensure this, is always to be beforehand with the labor of the farm, and never allow himself to be crowded. More work should never be laid out than is compatible with this rule; and the work that is required to be done to-day should never be deferred till to-morrow.

The difference in the ease with which labor is performed, when done in the right time, or when we are driven to it by urgent necessity, is so great, that attention to this point alone, would, in performing a given amount of labor, make a material addition to the farmer's hours of rest and improvement.

A Farmer should be Intelligent.—It is an old and true maxim, that "ignorance of the law excuseth no man," and ignorance on any topic necessary to a proper prosecution of his business, or to his proper standing and influence in the community, cannot now be pleaded by the farmer, without indirectly confessing to a great and inexcusable neglect of means within the reach of every one. Knowledge, no less than money, is power; and its accumulation in the hands of any class is a sure proof of eventual ascendancy; and this fact should stimulate farmers to use every exertion to become its possessors.—Universal education is the glory of our land; the true foundation of our national greatness, and, in connection with sound morals, is its sure preservative. Schools, books, newspapers and journals of all kinds, have a wide circulation and at a rate that places them in the hands of all who choose to think and investigate. Error cannot escape under the guise or plea of antiquity; and the stake and the pillory are not required to combat it in a land where reason is free to expose its absurdities, or plead the cause of truth. By this general diffusion of the means of knowledge no class has been more benefited than the farmer, and none can have a deeper interest in its continued increase; and none should more freely and fully avail themselves of the means which the laws have so liberally placed within their reach.

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

The Memphis, Nichols, and the Sheridan, Depeyster, with dates to the 16th March, and the South American, Capt. Bailey, with dates to the 20th have arrived at N. Y.

The price of Cotton remains about the same as last arrival, Flour a shade lower.

The London Money Market continued favorable. Bullion was coming in fast; about \$30,000,000 were expected by ships on the way. Exchange upon all places except New York, are turning more in favor of London.

On the evening of the 12th, off Holyhead, the ship Roman, from Savannah, was run down by the ship Richard Anderson, from New Orleans. The Roman sunk in an hour. Her captain died on board the R. A. shortly after he reached her.—Crew saved. The whole a total loss.

The English barque Louisa, from London for Canton, with specie and manufactured goods amounting in value to about 100,000, was totally lost on the Island of Hainan, near the Chinese coast, on the morning of the 12th of October, when all the passengers, six in number, and several of the crew, were drowned. Among the passengers was a son of Mr. Henry Newbery, of Manchester, whose melancholy fate has caused a strong sensation in that neighborhood.

Among the deaths mentioned in the papers received by this arrival, are that of the Duke of Marlborough, and that of the Earl of Morley.

Lord Durham is recovering from his dangerous illness.

It is proposed by the British Ministry to station a veteran corps in the Canadas, or offer some extraordinary inducement to keep the British soldiers from desertion.

On the 12th, Lord Palmerston stated in his place in Parliament that the rumor of a declaration of war against China, by the Governor general of India, is unfounded. He had merely been instructed to make preparations for war. This, it appears from the papers, he was doing on the most extensive scale. He has advertised for 40,000 tons of shipping for the transportation of the troops to China, 14,000 of which were to be supplied by Calcutta, and the rest by Madras and Bombay. The expedition was to rendezvous at and sail from Calcutta. Seven regiments quartered in this last presidency had been ordered to prepare for embarkation, and the whole expedition to consist of 16,000.

The Calcutta Courier states, that this European force to be employed on this occasion will consist of not less than 10 regiments; 6 of which will be sent direct from England, 2 from Calcutta and 2 from Madras.

Its destination was not known, but it was deemed probable that it would be directed against Canton or some other point on the coast, of which forcible possession would be kept until the Chinese Government should be brought to reason. The last accounts from China are dated the 8th of December. The Emperor had addressed to Governor Lin, a decree prohibiting the importation of all British goods, and the trade with China was consequently at an end.

The Chinese are making vigorous preparations for a desperate resistance. Large bodies of Chinese troops have landed at Macao. Capt. Elliott kept his position at Kungkoo.

The accounts from Bombay are to the 31st of January.—The Anglo-Indian army had stopped in its triumphant march through Cabul on hearing of the advance of the Russians against Khiva, and remained in quiet possession of Gizezo, Klelat, and other conquests in Afghanistan. The new King of Lahore evinced the most friendly disposition towards the British. Lord Keane having been obliged by illness to resign the command of the force in Cabul, had returned to Bombay.

There is no news from France indicative of the position of the Ministry. No test vote had been taken.

From Spain we hear that the city of Madrid still continued under a nominal state of siege. The opposition party did not attend sessions of the Cortes. The death of Cabrera was still a disputed point—some asserting and others denying it.

Accounts from Brussels to the 14th ult. state that the Belgian Ministry had resigned in consequence of the Chamber having struck out of the estimate the half pay of Gen. Van der Smissen, by a majority of 42 to 38. The ministers, it seems, had declared beforehand that they would resign if this clause were negatived, and the chamber took them at their word.

On the 16th of January there was a second engagement between the Russian and Khivan cavalry, a short distance from the city of Khiva, when the latter were routed with the loss of about one half their numbers in killed and prisoners. Nothing could withstand the charge of the Siberian Cossacks, who equalled the Cossacks of the Don in the impetuosity and irregularity of their movements, and their command of their horses and weapons. On the 25th Gen. Perovsky expected to make his entry into the city of Khiva, which private letters state is already occupied by the troops of Russia.

The dates from Constantinople are to Feb. 26, and Alexandria to the 27th. The Porte felt much anxiety respecting the intentions of the Pacha of Egypt; but as yet Mehmet Ali had hesitated to remonstrate, and was persisting in carrying out his designs by force. He was increasing his army in all directions.

N. Y. Disp.

Great Western Railway and the Electro-Magnet Telegraph.—We present our readers with an interesting extract from a letter, lately received in this city from London, and kindly furnished us for publication by one of our subscribers.—*Mercantile Journal.*

'I went yesterday by invitation to see the Great Western Railway Station, at Paddington. This Railway you are probably aware, will, when completed, extend to Bristol. It is at present open about half the distance. It is the finest railway in the kingdom. The rails are seven feet apart, instead of the usual distance of five feet. In consequence of the increased width, the engines and cars are upon a large scale, the engines weighing about eighteen tons. Their driving wheels are seven feet in diameter. The regular and established rate of travelling is forty miles an hour. During the trial for treason, at Monmouth, the proceedings of the Court were sent by express over this road. The engine, for many days in succession, uniformly came through the whole distance (thirty miles) in thirty minutes, which after making allowance for stopping and starting, is considerably more than sixty miles an hour! The engine and cars, at this great speed, are

said to move smoothly and steadily, in consequence of their lateral support from the great width of the rails, as well as their great weight and the large size of the wheels.

The greatest novelty at the railway, and perhaps in the kingdom, is the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, by which intelligence is conveyed to and from the stations on all parts of the line.

The galvanic current is transmitted by means of copper wires enclosed in an iron gas tube, three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The tube is under the ground one or two feet. Each station has at present its own pair of wires leading down to the Paddington station, but the inventors have hit upon a plan by which the same wire will answer for the whole line. (?)

At the Paddington station there are four magnets, round each of which the copper wire passes before entering the tube. By a peculiar series of combinations, these magnets, when charged by the completion of the galvanic circuit, which is made by the man at the other end and in such a way as to produce the required effect, deflect two or more needles turning upon points, which needles point to the letters of the alphabet, arranged round the outer side of the dial. Thus the apparatus spells every word, and such is the dexterity of the persons who work it, that the rapidity of conversation is truly surprising. The instantaneous action of the needles is shown very forcibly by the fact that when the person at Paddington makes a signal, his own needle being under the same influence, makes precisely the same signal as the one at the distant station—so that he is sure, if his own needle is right, that the other is also. Now, although the signals when I was there, were made to the Twyford station, thirteen miles distant, the Paddington needle reciprocated the signal, just as instantaneously as if the needle had been turned by a mechanical connection with the lever which made the signal—and yet the electric current traveled to Twyford and back, before the magnet was changed—twenty-six miles, in a space of time, to me, inconceivably short. It remains to be seen whether any appreciable time will elapse in transmitting signals from Bristol—probably not. I ought to have mentioned that the apparatus is worked precisely like the keys of a piano, and the galvanic battery is very small indeed.'

Awful Calamity.

One of the most awful calamities that ever fell to our lot to record, occurred at half past five o'clock yesterday morning, at the factory village of James F. Simons, on the Pochasset Brook River. The heavy rains of the previous night raised the stream to such an height that the dam to the upper reservoir gave way, the swollen stream rushed down, overthrowing in its course four other dams, until it reached the village, when it carried away two dwelling houses, three small buildings and a building used as a store, machine shop and dry shed. The stream struck the buildings about eleven feet high, and swept them instantly about sixty feet into the channel. One went immediately to pieces; the other floated away and broke in pieces.

There were five families in the dwelling houses. One family was all saved. Of the other four, eighteen persons were drowned, and only nine saved. The following are the names of the sufferers:

Franklin Randall, aged two and a half years, son of Mr. Benjamin Randall.

Mr. Philip Angell and his wife.

Mrs. Sarah Rogers, wife of Mr. Abner Rogers.

Mr. Oliver Angell, aged 18 years.

Emily Ann Angell, aged 6 years, and Benjamin Angell, aged 4 years—children of Mr. Philip Angell.

Mr. John W. Hull, aged 31 years.

Miss Lucinda Hull, aged 28 years.

Mr. William McAnland, aged 26 years.

Mrs. Matilda Whitmore, aged 46 years.

Miss Maloney Whitmore, aged 14 years.

Miss Almira Whitmore, aged 12 years.

Miss Julia Ann Whitmore, aged 10 years.

Miss Laura A. Whitmore, aged 7 years.

The above are the family of Mr. Brayton Whitmore, who is absent on a visit to Connecticut.

Mrs. Martha Whitmore, aged 20 years, wife of Mr. Russell Whitmore.

Sarah Whitmore, aged 24 years, wife of Mr. Nelson Whitmore.

Janetta Whitmore, daughter of the above, aged 8 months.

The bodies have all been recovered, many of them very much injured.

The damage of property is about \$12,000. A portion of the books and papers had not been discovered yesterday afternoon.

The dam was examined in the night, and considered perfectly secure. The first signs of its breaking away, were discovered by Mr. Samuel Randall, who immediately started to inform the people of the threatened danger, but the dam gave way before he reached the village, and the flood rushed past with such fearful rapidity, that the work of destruction was consummated before he could arrive.

Mrs. Eddy, aged about 60 years, saw the flood coming, and returning to her bed, was swept off in the bed clothes. The house was borne down the stream, and she extricated herself in safety.

The first bell had just rung, and several persons had left the houses which were swept away. Had the disaster occurred half an hour later, the destruction to life would have been much less.

The Election.

Isaac L. Varian is re-elected Mayor of this city by a majority of 1704 votes. In the Common Council, the papers will stand exactly as at present, the Van Buren men having twelve, and the Whigs five of the wards. Compared with the election last November for the State ticket, the majority on the vote for Mayor shows scarcely any change.

There is no uncertainty about the general facts of this result, though there may be a mistake of a figure. By the election law, the inspectors are to record the names of the voters before they adjourn, and the division of the city into so many districts gives them an opportunity to do this without any inconvenience. The voting in one day, has saved us two days and two nights of riot, noise, and confusion. The general aspect of the city during the whole day, yesterday, was its usual quietness. So far as we heard, from Whig and from Democrat, there was a universal approval of the plan of districting the city. The convenience and comfort secured by the measure, secure the support of a great majority of the electors of this city, in favor of this part of the law at any rate, whatever division there may be on the rest.—N. Y. Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1840.

Among the places of interest, which an American citizen naturally visits, is the U. S. Supreme Court room. This room is situated on the north-eastern portion of the Capitol, beneath the Senate chamber, so in fact may be said to lie at the foundation of that part of the Government.

The relative architectural position of the Hall of Justice, and the Chambers of Legislation seems at least to suggest, if not to symbolize a great truth—that the principles of justice and rectitude should be the basis of legislative enactments. How far the reality has corresponded to the idea is now matter of public history. I can never enter that Court without thinking of the Indians, heretofore in their rights, their homes and their graves, not by the Court itself, for that dignified body, with the illustrious Marshall at its head, after a full and an impartial hearing, decreed justice. But that decree was trampled in the dust by the General Government at the dictation of State authority.

On the right of the Chief Justice sits Judge Story, of Massachusetts, who must have occupied that seat (having been appointed by Madison) nearly thirty years, and is therefore the oldest Judge on the Bench. In early life, STORY, cultivated the muses. There is, I believe, a poem of his on Solitude extant or extinct, which was one of his first aspirations after fame. But he has long since forsaken the bubbling fountains of Helicon for the sober and tranquil waters of justice, and is eminent in his profession.

On the left of the Chief Justice may be seen Judge Thompson, of New York, who bears the marks of advancing age and wearisome study. His features and bodily position are apparently so immovable as a statue, and he has not had many years on the judicial bench. On the right of Judge STORY, sits McLEAN, of Ohio, the former Postmaster General, so well remembered for the integrity of his character, and the industry of his habits.

With these were united distinguished talents and energy, which enabled him to superintend the regular success the extensive and complicated operations of the Post Office department. Many regretted his translation from that department even to the Supreme Bench, since to powers of deep reflection he added a mental activity and business-like vigor, which eminently qualified him for one of the chief executive and executive departments of the Government. Judge McLEAN is a member of the Methodist order, and I believe, exemplarily in his deportment. You probably recollect how decidedly he expressed his opinion against the course of Georgia towards the Indians. Judge McLEAN is a man, not indeed of personal beauty, but of commanding personal appearance, tall, erect, yet graceful, with a face of the Washington stamp, and with principles, which in these degenerate days teach us that we must not yet quite despair of the republic.

The next Judge in order of rank or appointment is Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, the first who came in under the appointment of George Washington. He was eminent as a member of Congress, and as a Pennsylvania lawyer.

Next to Baldwin sits PHILIP S. BARBOUR, of Virginia, formerly a short time Speaker of the House of Representatives, and brother to James Barbour, Secretary of War under Mr. Adams, but of directly opposite politics. He has a large head, strong cerebral developments, shaggy eyebrows to protect that leading organ of the body, over which they are placed, and is noted for his ability in making hair breadth distinctions in law, logic, and legislation. He is said to possess an acute and active mind.

The three remaining Judges are Wayne, of Georgia, Catron, of Tennessee, and McKinley, of Alabama, the latter only being absent when I was in Court. Of these Judge Wayne appears to be the youngest. He seemed when in Congress, to be an active member of the House, a ready debater, and of pleasant and attractive manner. One would suppose that to him the Bench of Justice would be dull, but he of course knows what suits him best.

With the other two I am unacquainted, as it regards either their public or private character or attainments, which I take to be not very strongly marked.

New York Legislature.

In Assembly.—Thursday, March 30.—The currency bill which passed the senate some week ago, requiring half per cent. redemptions in New York, emerged from the committee of the whole, in the Assembly, on Monday, with nothing but the enacting clause left—the committee have engraved on it a bill requiring the safety fund banks as well as banking associations, to take each other's notes at par, except for balance due from one to another.

The Governor being clothed with power to suspend the operation of the Act, under certain contingencies, until thirty days after the opening of the next legislature.

An effort on the part of the chairman of the bank committee to restore the senate bill, was thwarted by a call for the previous question, which cut off that and all other propositions requiring redemptions, graduating the rate of discount according to the distance of the redeeming bank from New York &c.

(The bill passed the House on Tuesday, by a vote of 59 to 30.)

BROOKLYN ELECTION.—In Brooklyn, yesterday, the Whigs elected their Mayor by 187 majority, and carried six of the nine wards.—N. Y. Disp.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Between one and two o'clock this morning another fire broke out. It commenced in the window sash factory in the rear of 89 Eldredge street, between Grand and Broome streets, and extended to Mr. Stephen Lee's sash match manufactory in front—from which it spread before it was extinguished, to the adjoining dwelling house No. 81 occupied by Mr. Crane. While burning, the walls of 89 fell upon and crushed the next building, No. 87, occupied by Mr. Hiller as a stair rod factory.

We are deeply pained to add that several firemen were at the time inside of the building. Of these it is ascertained that Mr. James S. Wells, Assistant Engineer, and Mr. James Glasgow, Foreman of Hose Company No. 15 were killed. Mr. Seal, Assistant Foreman of the same company was wounded. Mr. Wells, who resided at 17 Mc Dougall street, had a wife and two children. Mr. Glasgow, who boarded at 97 Ludlow, was unmarried. The deceased had been leading hose through the house with others, and were engaged in removing the apparatus, on account of the appearance of the wall, when it fell and crushed them. Had it fallen a moment before, a large number of men must have been killed or severely injured.

N. Y. Dispatch.

From the New Haven Record.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.—Mr. H. Meadings of Frankfort in Germany, has written and sent to this country a book entitled, "An etymological and comparative Dictionary of the Teuto-Gothic languages." In this work he has often quoted as authority the dictionary of Dr. Webster, whom he denominates a profound Linguist.

The public prints inform us that a German scholar has been induced, by the success of Dr. Webster's extensive researches into the origin of languages, to follow his example, and, enlarge the sphere of his investigation of the same subject.—A French writer and his son, in compiling a complete dictionary of the French language, and the compiler of a Portuguese dictionary, are also making use of Dr. Webster's dictionary as authority.

It now appears that Dr. Webster's discoveries in the origin and formation of language have attracted the notice of the literati of Europe, and form a new era in philology. The effect will be, that many of the old lexicons, dictionaries and grammars of the languages will be gradually laid aside, like the old books on medicine and school-divinity.

The public have already been informed that another edition of Dr. Webster's Quarto Dictionary is now in press. We have had the pleasure of examining some of the sheets at Mr. Hamlen's printing office. This edition is to be in two large octavo volumes. It can thus be afforded at a moderate price, while the size will be more convenient than the former edition, and the type is still large enough for distinctness. It is printed in Mr. Hamlen's usual finished style of execution, and he informs us, will probably be completed next winter.

THE BANK OF VIRGINIA.—The robbery of the Bank of Virginia, by Mr. William Beverly Dabney, the first teller, as may well be supposed, has created an immense sensation in the city, where Dabney was well known and as extensively respected. It is wonderful how such a man could sink so far as to become a thief—for such now he seems to be the true appellation to apply to him. The Norfolk papers of yesterday, which I have seen say his depredations were discovered, on Saturday, to be \$589,000!

You will see in the papers, that Mr. B.W. Green, of whom I wrote to you yesterday as being connected with this transaction, has been arrested as an accessory to the fraud. He was examined before the Mayor of Richmond on Saturday. (Mr. Leigh appearing as his counsel) and would undergo a further examination yesterday. Mr. Green was a most extensive drawer of drafts, many of which were discounted in this city, and it is understood that some of our banks and brokers, have some of his paper now in their hands protested of course! One man, a horse dealer, has his notes for \$10,000 for horses sold him. Mr. Green was like his namesake in Tom and Jerry, being a good judge of horse flesh, and a purchaser of all horses offered to him.

N. Y. Courier.

DREAFUL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night a passenger on board the Steamboat Rhode Island, had the skin, flesh, sinews and all, stripped from his feet, by the belt and drum of the blower which had been put in the passage way near the main shaft without any casing, or protection whatever. The danger of being caught in this machinery and mangled before this horrid occurrence took place; and afterwards the drum and belt were boarded over.—The unfortunate victim of the carelessness, under the influence of James Campbell, who was found lying in the passage way near the main shaft, amputation of one leg, but there is a bare possibility that the other foot may be saved in a mutilated state. The company is clearly answerable for the damage.—(Boston Times).

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Singular position of a Dead Man.—Last night about 12 o'clock a watchman discovered the body of a black man, standing upright against the iron railing of a house in Gull street, by the light of a gas lamp. He found that he was hunched in a railing by the waistland of his pantaloons. On taking the body to the watch-house and examining it, the fact was ascertained that he had died of intemperance; and it is supposed that some mischievous persons had met the unfortunate man while he was drunk, and hunched him to the railing where he died. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from intemperance.

The coroner was yesterday called to hold an inquest on the body of Mr. Margaret Brown, a married lady, 6 Dover street, who on Saturday took a large dose of laudanum, and died from its effects. Verdict accordingly.

The Coroner held two other inquests at the City Prison.—First, upon the body of Elizabeth Burgess, a poor, miserable, drunken creature, who came in yesterday and requested that she might be sent to the Penitentiary, but died shortly after being committed to the cell. Verdict, as above.—Also, upon the body of James Campbell, who was brought in by his friends, who had been refused admission for him at Bellevue, and who had no other place to bestow him. Verdict, death from delirium tremens.

N. Y. Dispatch.

EXPULSION OF MR. McELWEE.—The course taken by the House of Representatives in Pennsylvania, in the expulsion of Mr. McElwee for the outrageous indecency of spitting in a fellow member's face, has met with the warm approval of every friend of good order in the country.

It was not a mere party vote, for the party with which Mr. McElwee voted, form a majority in both branches of the legislature. It was purely for his outrage upon decency that he was expelled; and the step was taken against the political wishes and prejudices of a majority of those who supported it. Were similar indecency to be exercised in every legislative body in the union, our debates would have less practicality, as well as less direct blackguardism in them; and had the same course been pursued with all who have outraged decency since the first Congress met, many men now occupying political stations would have remained in obscurity.—N. Y. Disp.

A YOUNG RASCAL.—Messrs. De Bree & Firm, wine and liquor dealers, at 12 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, having discovered a deficiency of twelve to fifteen thousand dollars in their amt, traced the deficit to a lad in their store, who had been in the habit of selling liquor at half price to John Miller, the keeper of a porter house in East street, below Ninth. The honest tavern keeper's under bill of \$1000 to answer to the charge. This was "leaking at the tap" to some purpose.—Ind.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamer Solon, Capt. Blood, on her way from this port to St. Louis, was sunk on Tuesday night last, near Island No. 5. She was extricated from the water after little delay, and run ashore, where she broke apart lengthwise, and the wreck sank. The passengers were all saved, but the cargo and all the baggage, we understand, were a total loss. The Rassel family, who were aboard, lost in cash, dresses and property, \$20,000. The passengers, after remaining all night up to their knees in water, were taken off next morning, some ascending the river, and others returning to the city. Cargo lost is estimated at \$100,000.

New Orleans Bulletin.